

## NEEDS MONEY TO PUSH PROPE

Governor Asks Legislature  
For Increase of Law En-  
forcement Fund.

## HOUSE PASSES THE INVESTIGATION BILL

Austin, Tex., Aug. 5.—Gov. Colquitt this morning sent a message to the legislature asking that the appropriation for law enforcement in the department be increased from \$7500, the amount appropriated two years ago to \$27,500. He states there is yet \$5815.19 unexpended in the fund from last year. Governor Colquitt says in his message that he intends to use the greatest part of the \$27,500 for the prosecution of poll tax irregularities, if any such are found. At the same time the governor issued a statement offering a reward of \$50 for the arrest and conviction of any person for fraudulently issuing poll tax receipts and \$50 for any person convicted of making false returns of any election.

**Election Probe Carries.**  
In the house today the resolution providing for a sweeping legislative investigation of the recent election was finally adopted by vote of 66 to 48. The substitute, providing for such investigation by grand juries was defeated. The house committee to make this investigation is composed of six pro and three anti. It will meet Monday with the senate committee and commence its deliberations.

The senate committee held a meeting today and on recommendation of Col. T. O. Ball, appointed Judge W. E. Hawkins, of Brownsville, former assistant attorney general, and Cullen P. Thomas, of Dallas, to prosecute the investigation.

## FLIGHT FOR PURSE OF \$5000 STARTS

Three Birdmen Make Start  
at New York for Philadelphia.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 5.—An aero race from New York to Philadelphia for a prize of \$5000 started here at 2:48 p. m. The contestants are Lincoln Beachey and Eugene Ely. Ely took the place of Charles K. Hamilton, who declined to start on account of unfavorable air conditions. The aeroplanes rose at 3:15 p. m. and the race was on. The other two aviators are reported to have landed near New Brunswick, 31 miles from New York.

**One Lands at Trenton.**  
Trenton, N. J., Aug. 5.—One of the aviators supposed to be Beachey, landed on the eastern outskirts of this city at 4 o'clock. He had the machine under good control. Trenton is 53 miles west of New York. The other two aviators are reported to have landed near New Brunswick, 31 miles from New York.

After finishing his tank with gasoline the aviator resumed his flight at 4:12 p. m. following the Pennsylvania tracks to the Delaware river a mile away. He then turned south to Philadelphia.

## FEDERATION IS NOT RECOGNIZED

Railway Refuses to Deal  
With New Employees'  
Organization.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5.—The Southern Pacific Railway company in a statement given out today by F. G. Athearn, headmaster of the department of economics, officially refused recognition of the newly organized "federation of shop employees of the Harpman lines" and will continue to deal with separate classes of employees as heretofore. Notices containing the statement of the federation's demand and the reply will be posted in all the shops of the system.

## FOREST FIRE IS NOW UNDER CONTROL

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—A forest fire which was threatening the destruction of the Angeles national forest was got under control during the night. District Forester Dubois, in a telegram to the forest service reported the situation much better and said the fire probably will be extinguished during the next 48 hours.

## FIVE ARE INJURED IN RIOTS IN DES MOINES

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 5.—Rioting in the downtown streets, the burning in effigy of manager J. R. Harrigan, demonstrations against strikebreakers and Louis J. Christiansen of Chicago, their leader, attended the inauguration of the strike of nearly 500 employees of the Des Moines Street Railway company. Five men, including a detective and a police officer, sustained injuries during the riots.

Traffic has been suspended on every line in the city, not a car having been moved since 1:15 o'clock this morning, when the union men walked out. Strikebreakers were at the various barns of the company at 5 o'clock this morning to take the cars, but the union sympathizers were there also. The first attempt to take out cars was made at 9 o'clock, when nearly 500 sympathizers threatened to attack the strikebreakers. The latter retired to places of safety, while the crowd jeered. Two strikebreakers were jailed, charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Walter Emmons, of Chicago, a strikebreaker, was attacked by a crowd of union sympathizers, at Second and Walnut streets at 11 o'clock. The police fought the crowd. Before they could rescue Emmons, he was beaten into unconsciousness and was sent to the hospital in a critical condition.

A mob has surrounded the Iowa Hotel, in which nearly a hundred strikebreakers under guard of four platoons of police and en route to the depot, were obliged to take refuge. The mob is demanding that the strikebreakers be turned over to them and the police are defending the hotel.

## ROOSEVELT ON TENNESSEE MERGER

Says He Sanctioned Deal to  
Prevent the Financial  
Panic.

## THOUGHT IT HIS DUTY TO ACT THEN

New York, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt took the witness stand today in the congressional inquiry into the steel corporation to tell what he knew about the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the Steel corporation during the panic of 1907.

The former president appeared in exceedingly good humor and greeted chairman Stanley and other members of the committee with enthusiasm.

**Roosevelt Reads Reply.**  
Mr. Roosevelt took the stand at once. "After you had courteously said I should come at 10 o'clock, Mr. Chairman, I wrote out the statement I should like to make," said the former president, after Mr. Stanley asked him to explain what knowledge he had of the Tennessee Coal and Iron absorption by the United States Steel corporation. Mr. Roosevelt then began reading, introducing his subject by a description of the financial panic conditions in the fall of 1907.

"It was the utmost duty of the administration," he read, "to prevent all means the spread of the panic before it became a disaster."

The secretary of the treasury and himself, he said, were constantly in touch on the situation. At breakfast one day he was informed that Judge Gary and H. C. Frick were waiting to see him. Mr. Bonaparte, the attorney general, he continued, had not yet arrived from Baltimore.

"I sent a note to secretary Root to come over," the former president read, "and he arrived at the white house."

**Conference Was Brief.**  
The conference was brief, Mr. Roosevelt explained, and he wrote a note to Mr. Bonaparte stating all the facts of the conference.

He then read to the committee the letter afterward published in the Tennessee Coal and Iron case in 1908. The letter set forth how Mr. Frick and Mr. Gary had submitted the proposition for the sale of the Tennessee company and how he had expressed the opinion that he did not wish to stand in the way of saving a financial panic. The firm that was in trouble, Mr. Roosevelt said, had not been mentioned.

**Assumed Responsibility.**  
Mr. Roosevelt then went on to read his statement, going into details about the serious financial conditions in New York, and told how he had taken the responsibility of the transfer of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company to his own initiative.

"It was a matter of general knowledge," he said, referring to banks and trusts, that they held securities of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company which had no market value.

The proposition of Messrs. Gary and Frick was, he continued, "that the United States Steel corporation should take over the Tennessee Coal and Iron company at once."

"It was necessary for me to act at once," said the former president, "to act at once before the stock exchange opened or the transaction might prove useless."

He said he was satisfied that the requirement by the Steel corporation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, did not change the legal status of the corporation.

"Furthermore, I believed it would be for the public good," he continued, "that the public should know that Judge Gary and Frick that if matters were in such a state, I did not want to stand in the way and the results proved that this act was a good one because the panic was stopped."

"I should have proved an unworthy public official if I had not done as I did."

**Was Extraordinary Crisis.**  
"If I had not acted at once," he continued, "in that extraordinary crisis, I should have been a more title. In every such crisis the temptation to indecision to nonaction, always exists. There is always excuse for nonaction. If a man is worth his salt he will give people in trouble the benefit of the doubt and act as the situation demands. If the law is not violated."

"Every step I took was as open as the day."

Chairman Stanley inquired of the former president for more details as to the conference at the white house and the transfer of the company.

(Continued on page sixteen.)

## MILITIA IN A RECALL IS NECESSARY

Oregon Senator Champions  
Arizona's  
Features.

## WOOL REVISION IS TOSSED ABOUT SOME

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—Under the political system which has been built up in this country, government is not truly representative and will not be until the people have the power to make it so, said senator Bourne, of Oregon, who spoke today in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall provisions of the Arizona constitution.

Senator Bourne replied to the recent attack by senator Sutherland of Utah on the advocates of initiative, referendum and recall.

**"Sneers Not Arguments."**  
"Sneers are not arguments, ridicule is not logic," declared senator Bourne in answer to the terms which senator Sutherland had applied to those who favored the amendment of popular government.

"I believe in truly representative government," said the senator. "The initiative and referendum supersede no state legislature. They merely provide the people a means of securing laws which legislatures refuse to enact and of defeating undesired laws which legislatures enact. The people as a whole are the best judges of the principles involved and can be trusted to vote on their merits. They better lose statehood than yield their rights to control the state government."

As to recall of judges, senator Bourne said he saw no reason why a judge who occupies a judicial position should be governed by laws and standards of public service different from those which apply to legislative or executive officers.

"A judge who will listen to popular clamor will also yield to the wishes and interests of a political boss."

**Wool Tossed About.**  
The wool tariff revision bill was a shuttle today between the full conference committee representing the senate and house and the subcommittee of senator La Follette and representative Underwood of Alabama who were charged with the task of adjusting the differences between the two branches of congress.

The conference committee was called together today and La Follette and Underwood reported that they were unable to agree on a compromise and asked to the bill just what responsibility. The full committee then made an effort to reach a agreement and it failed also. It was then decided to let Messrs. Underwood and La Follette try again and the bill was turned over to them, together with the farmers free list bill, over which there are also serious differences between the senate and the house.

"It will be several days before we will be ready to report," said Mr. Underwood.

**Treaties Referred.**  
The senate today referred the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France to the foreign relations committee. Chairman Cullom promised early consideration.

Bourne, Bailey and Heywood will speak on the statehood question before the day is over, and as many want to speak Monday in the senate it was agreed to meet at 10 a. m. Monday.

People from the territories continue to arrive and the delegation will probably number 25 or more by Monday.

Everyone now believes that statehood will come, although just what changes will be made in the bill cannot be foretold.

The recall must be cut out, all admit that now, and there is a disposition to give New Mexico a vote on a more easily amended constitution.

**Those Who Will Go.**  
The roll of company K, Fourth regiment, including all those who will go to the maneuver camp, follows: Capt. T. W. Downing; first Lieut. W. G. Wals, Jr.; second Lieut. W. E. Jenkins; first Sergt. W. F. Carter, Jr.; quartermaster Sergt. R. G. Vallin; line sergeants and corporals to be announced at camp. Privates M. J. Angiola, L. Davis, L. M. Shadobolt, J. C. Porter, H. F. Cameron, R. L. Carlin, W. F. Swanson, C. Johanneason, A. M. Jackson, J. F. King, J. C. Thurmond, L. Anderson, P. W. Blitwick, J. B. Bonds, J. L. Cas, W. S. Mitchell, F. C. Hewitt, F. J. Boyle, F. Wilson, B. C. Dawson, D. A. Downs, J. P. Ford, N. M. Ward, A. C. Murray, A. R. Hammon, R. Brown, E. Edwards, G. Morin, F. L. Hunt, C. Schrader, B. F. Jenkins, Jr., J. B. Kindig, R. Langdon, E. Norvell, H. T. Baker, L. Shillo, P. Daley, W. Reed, O. E. Roberts, J. Rogers, J. F. Rushing, W. L. Sinclair, J. Smith, R. D. Smith, J. F. Watson and W. Huddleston.

**Will Be 50,000 in Camp.**  
Austin, Texas, Aug. 5.—Deserting stores and offices, ribbon counters and bookkeepers' desks, leaving the cool comfort of the electric fan and bidding farewell to the comfortable shade afforded by an umbrella, the members of the Texas national guard are now en route for a two weeks' encampment at Camp Mabry, near this city. There will be more than 50,000 of the state troops and two regiments of the regular army in the camp.

**Hard Work Planned.**  
The plan outlined for the two weeks' encampment is harder work than the Texas volunteers ever experienced before. The maneuvers will follow closely those carried out by the maneuver division at San Antonio, and will carry on a series of evolutions as nearly like those of actual army life as possible in times of peace. This means long, hard hikes in the broiling August sun across the hills and valleys, sham battles, where the smoke and dust add to the heat, and the observance of a strict discipline which is always to be maintained.

The maneuvers will be under the command of Brig. Gen. Roy W. Hearne, of San Antonio, the ranking officer of the Texas national guard. He was commissioned about a year ago by Gov. Campbell. He will be assisted by Brig. Gen. Henry Hutchins, adjutant general of the state.

**Austin May Be Taken.**  
The first of the maneuvers will be an attempt to capture the city of Austin. The Fourth Texas infantry and the separate battalion of infantry under the command of Col. Cecil A. Lyon will mobilize at Taylor, 40 miles from Austin, and the attack on the city will be from that direction.

The city will be defended by First, Second and Third infantry and the First cavalry. These troops will be under the direct command of Brig. Gen. Hearne.

**Lyon's Command.**  
The troops under Col. Lyon will be the flower of the Texas militia. The 40 mile "hike" overland will be made with full war equipment and under conditions as nearly simulating actual warfare as it is possible to obtain.

This maneuver will occupy about five days. Following this there will be the usual maneuvers, concluding with a battle between the Reds and the Blues the last three days of the encampment.

**Regulars Interested.**  
The regular army has shown much interest in the maneuvers. Brig. Gen. Jos. W. Duncan, commanding the department of Texas, has ordered to Austin the Twenty-second infantry, the Third cavalry and two batteries of field artillery. General Duncan will visit the camp in person to inspect the work being done. In addition, a wagon train and a field hospital equipment have been ordered to Austin. These are practically all the troops now available in Texas of the regular army. These troops are now marching overland from San Antonio and will go into camp Monday.

This is the first encampment held at Camp Mabry in some time. Heretofore the maneuvers of the national guard have been held at Leon Springs in connection with the regular troops. Owing to the maneuvers at San Antonio, those at Leon Springs were omitted this year.

**Five Thousand Soldiers.**  
The Texas national guard numbers about 5000 men and officers. All will be in camp. Much interest has always been manifested in this state in military matters and the guard has been pronounced excellent.

During the encampment the soldiers will be inspected by Gov. Colquitt, commander in chief, and his staff of 40 lieutenant colonels.

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## COL. W. C. GREENE IS DEAD

Former Copper King  
Is Claimed By Death



COL. WILLIAM C. GREENE.

## COWBOYS, NOT RURALES CAPTURED MAGONISTA BAND

The capture of J. M. Rangel, the chief of the Magonistas in northern Chihuahua, was accomplished by Marcello Marruffo and five of his cowboys from the Lucero ranch, which is located a few miles from Villa Ahumada. Besides the capture of Rangel, the cowboys and Marruffo succeeded in taking four Magonista prisoners, but not until after they had a sharp fight with the little band and after Preciliano Silva had been seriously wounded.

According to Maj. I. Arina, of Col. A. Estrada's staff, Marruffo and his cowboys were hidden in a small adobe house in an out of the way place on the road which runs between Villa Ahumada and Guadalupe, and which has been used by the Magonistas in passing from the border down to the interior. The Magonistas had taken several horses and saddles from the Lucero ranch, and the cowboys, on hearing that the Magonistas were in that vicinity, were prepared to capture them.

Reuben Silva came to the house in order to get a place to put Rangel, who had been wounded in the battle at Carrizo last Monday. He was surprised by being met with six guns, which were in the hands of the cowboys. Silva refused to talk to the cowboys, but was forced to tell where Rangel and his comrades were, on the threat of being killed. He then led the cowboys to the hiding place of the four, which was in a little cave between Charcos de Grando and Papadotes, and here they found the four in hiding.

When the cowboys put in an appearance, the Magonistas opened fire on them. This was returned by the cowboys and the battle kept up for about half an hour. When the Magonistas surrendered, it was found that Preciliano, the father of the boy who was captured first, had received a wound through the body which will probably cost him his life.

Rangel even though he was wounded in the face and wrist a few days before, had put up a fight during the battle. He used a 32 calibre pistol. The prisoners were taken to Villa Ahumada and Friday night Marruffo and his cowboys brought the five men to Ciudad Juarez.

The Magonistas said they had become separated from the main body of the band, and the four men were trying to get Rangel, their leader, to the United States, in order to have his wounds treated. They intended to go along the natural road from Villa Ahumada to Guadalupe and then take him across the river.

## RANGEL BROUGHT TO JUAREZ, WOUNDED

May Lose Arm—Silvas Also  
Wounded—Magonistas  
on the Run.

J. M. Rangel, the leader of the Magonistas band which has been operating in northern Chihuahua for some weeks past, has been captured by Gen. Blanco's rurales and was brought to Ciudad Juarez with four other prisoners from the Magonista forces Friday night. Rangel was wounded in the mouth and in the left arm and his arm will probably have to be amputated.

Reuben Silva, one of the other prisoners, was wounded in the chest and will probably die. The other prisoners are Preciliano Silva, E. Alsos and Antonio Larra. The two Silvas are father and son and are members of the El Paso Magonista Junta.

Rangel and Silva were wounded in the battle between Magonistas and the rurales at Carrizo ranch last Monday, but succeeded at that time in making their escape. The band was scattered and the five men who were taken prisoners were headed towards Villa Ahumada, where they ran into Capt. Jose de la Luz Navarrete's command of rurales, and were captured without a shot being fired Thursday evening. The men were put on the train at Villa Ahumada and brought north.

The rurales, from the word received by Gen. Blanco from his chiefs in the field, have the Magonistas on the run, and expect to get them before they reach the border, for which they are headed. Capt. Donacio Gonzalez telegraphed from Villa Ahumada that the Liberal band was retreating towards Guzman and that he and his company of rurales were in pursuit.

Later he telegraphed from Carrizo that the Magonistas had turned towards the border with the hope of getting into the United States.

Gen. Blanco has sent 24 rurales to Guzman to garrison that vicinity in case the Liberals make their way toward that town.

## MADERO WINS OVER DISGRUNTLED ONES

Tells Committee All Should  
Support De La Barra's  
Administration.

Tehuacan, Puebla, Mexico, August 5. Francisco I. Madero has been assured by a committee from the capital that they would support him and that all should do so.

Madero supporters, disgruntled because he had failed to save Emilio Vasquez Gomez, and because he appeared too friendly with Gen. Bernardo Reyes, both now candidates, had sent the committee to subject Madero to direct questions and answers.

The committee included a delegation from the palace and another representing the men who had fought in the revolution. This delegation was headed by Gen. Candido Navarro.

Employing words that hurt Madero alarmed the committee and those who sent them for their lack of faith in the president. The delegation representing the army he once commanded, he said they, as military men, had no right to meddle in politics.

The committee had come with the idea of bearing to the capital a report that would eliminate Madero as a dangerous political rival of Gomez. It left declaring the intention of its members of supporting Madero with increased vigor.

## MINERS CONCLUDE THE CONVENTION IN BUTTE

Butte, Mont., Aug. 5.—The 18th annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners was concluded today. Victor, Colo., was chosen as the convention city for 1912.

## REJECTED SUTOR KILLS GIRL, FATHER AND SELF

Olivia, Minn., Aug. 5.—William Wolff, his daughter, Cora, and Edward Corey were shot and instantly killed at the Wolff home here early today. Edward Corey did the shooting. He was a rejected sutor of Miss Wolff.

## PNEUMONIA FOLLOWS

One Time Multimillionaire  
and Picturesque Figure  
Succumbs to Injuries and  
Illness.

## PROMOTED MANY BIG MINING ENTERPRISES

Injured in a Runaway Accident Monday in Cananea and Pneumonia Developed

Col. William C. Greene died at five o'clock Saturday morning at his home in Cananea, Son., Mex., from acute pneumonia following injuries received in a runaway accident at Cananea last Monday.

The death of Col. Greene marks the passing of one of the southwest's most famous and picturesque men. Discoverer of the fabulously rich copper deposits in the Cananea district, owner of millions of acres of rich Mexican and Arizona land, inspiration for the Sierra Madre Land and Lumber company, builder of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific railroad, now the Mexico North Western, plunger on the New York stock exchange, cattle man and pioneer promoter, Col. "Bill" Greene has a distinctive place in the history of the southwest.

**Dreamer and Doer.**  
At one time worth more than \$500,000, president of the Greene Consolidated Copper company at Cananea, empire builder and dreamer of dreams and doer of deeds, Col. Greene finished out his remarkable career practically a recluse at his home on the mesa in Cananea overlooking the vast enterprises of the Cananea Copper company that he founded.

A cow puncher by profession, before he became a multi-millionaire mine owner and empire builder, Col. Greene's active career literally ended in the saddle as he died from the effects of a fall which he received last Monday, when his horse ran away with him, throwing him to the ground and causing injuries which, with his advancing age, resulted in an attack of pneumonia.

**Special Train Carries Physician.**  
Heroic treatment was administered to Col. Greene and a special train left El Paso Friday with Dr. W. T. Baird on board carrying oxygen machines for artificially prolonging the colonel's life until he could survive from the shock of the malady. But the efforts of the attending physicians and nurses were unavailing and Col. Greene died Saturday morning just as the big whistles on the copper smelters in the Ronquillo were blowing for the day's work.

Col. Greene had been living in Cananea for the past year. While he was reticent about his personal affairs, it is known that much of his former great fortune had slipped away from him and he had retired from active business life and with his wife and children was living quietly at Cananea. He had a summer home in California which he visited, but was more content to remain in Cananea near the scenes of his first great conquest and where he won the attention of the financial world to his vast undeveloped enterprises.

**Classed as El Pasos.**  
Although he was never a resident of El Paso, Col. Greene had always been classed as an El Pasos. He had been directly concerned with many enterprises which has been largely responsible for the rapid development of this city. He took over the Rio Grande Sierra Madre & Pacific, extended it into the heart of Chihuahua and laid the foundation for the Pearson company's present development of the Mexico North Western and the Madera Lumber company in northern Chihuahua. The Madera Lumber company was obtained in concession by Col. Greene from the Mexican government and it was one of his biggest dreams that this would some day be the lumber producing camp of the southwest. His Greene Gold and Silver company was another vast enterprise which he launched but was unable to keep going. The Greene Consolidated Gold company of Sonora was another which brought him into prominence. The Greene Gold and Silver company was obtained in concession by Col. 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